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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

PUPILS EXHIBIT

Results of Term's Work at Oahu College.

COLLEGE OPEN TO VISITORS

Specimens of Painting on China.

Drawing, Natural Sciences and
Bookkeeping Show Good
Results:

All day Saturday the class rooms in
Pauahi Hall, Bishop Hall of Science,
and the old school building at Oahu
College were open to the public, and
visitors were coming and going from
9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

In Miss French's studio was held
the third exhibit of the season in free
hand drawing, china painting, pastel,
charcoal and pen and ink sketches.
The work was of exceptional merit
and those best qualified to judge were
lavish in favorable criticism, proving
that the pupils of Miss French possess
not only talent and aptitude, but stud-
ious application and conscientious at-
tention to detail and technique.

The display of china was excellent,
and shows the effect of the six months'
training. Tables were tastefully spread
with dinner sets, tea sets, chocolate
pitchers, platters, vases, plaques and
dishes of all descriptions. One of the
finest pieces of work is a set of fish
plates from original studies of Hawai-
ian fish. The tints and shades bear the
closest inspection, and show the result
of most careful study. Sea mosses and
corals are represented and gold nets
are tastefully draped over each plate.
One table was devoted to china deco-
rated with studies made directly from
local flora, there being the blossoms
of the mimosas, lehua, lantana, plu-
maria, orange, coffee, pepper, violets,
and numerous other plants now in the
islands. There, also, faithful attention
to detail was evident.

Selections made from the object
drawings of the students during the
last quarter were tastefully arranged
about the walls of the room. These in-
cluded the work of the classes in the
Punahou Preparatory School, as well
as those of the college. Among them
were noticeable sketches made in the
vicinity of both schools, in pencil and
also in pen and ink. Many of the stu-
dents show remarkable proficiency,
and all give evidence of wise direction
from the teacher. All students of Pu-
nahou receive the benefit of free wood
drawing without charge.

In an adjoining room the large kiln
was to be seen. This has contributed
much to the success of the work in
china painting as the firing of china is
usually attended with great risk. The
most careful attention is given to this
branch of the work, and the danger of
loss is reduced to the minimum.

The department of mechanical draw-
ing, which is under the charge of Prof.
Colsten, had one excellent exhibit in
Pauahi Hall. The two years of practical
work in this course show satisfactory
results. On each of the drawing
tables and also on the walls was dis-
played the work of different students,
among other things being an accurate
front elevation of Pauahi Hall, a per-
spective of the same building done in
India ink with the brush; ground plans,
elevations, landscape gardening, ma-
chine and mathematical drawing, etc.

For two years a course in lettering
has been pursued in this department,
and some of this work compares fa-
vorably with that from the offices of
the best architects.

In the photograph rooms in the base-
ment the process of blue printing was
going on all day for the benefit of vi-
sitors. Here are reproduced programs,
models for lettering and many other
papers connected with the work of the
college.

In the commercial department pre-
sided over by Prof. Howard, were ex-
hibited specimens of the work of his
pupils which would do credit to any
mercantile establishment. No effort
has been spared by Prof. Howard in
this special field of instruction, and his
students seem to be fully alive to the
importance of the work. Full sets of
books have been kept in almost every
line of business. Good penmanship and
neatness were especially conspicuous.
Exhibits of work on the typewriters
were also to be seen, and the students
are here taught not only swiftness, but
neatness and accuracy.

In the hall of science the students of
Prof. Ingalls showed some of the re-
sults of the faithful and efficient work
done in that department. Herbariums
accurately and neatly put up were on
exhibition in the museum, and on the
walls of the lecture room were to be
seen charts and maps indicating the
storm centers, rainfall, etc., in the
United States and the Hawaiian Is-
lands, also freehand drawing of spiro-
gyra, stomata, etc., as seen with the
compound microscope; also a number
of plans of cross-sections of flowers,
showing the arrangement of bracts,
sepals, petals, stamens and ovules in
the ovaries, some executed from exam-
inations with the naked eye and others
by use of the dissecting microscope.
The professor's recitations in experi-
mental physics are well attended and

visitors are always welcome. By vote
of the trustees, valuable apparatus was
purchased by Prof. Ingalls on his re-
cent trip to New York.

All the other departments were open
for inspection and many availed them-
selves of the opportunity to see sam-
ples of the written work of the stu-
dents in English, French, German,
Latin, Greek and mathematics.

The musical department will be
heard from next Friday evening, when
a grand concert will be given in Pau-
ahi Hall. An excellent program has
been prepared. Prof. Ingalls will lead
the new orchestra, Miss Astell will
sing, the Glee Club will appear, Prof.
Howard will read, and there will be
duets and solos, both vocal and instru-
mental. All friends of the school are
cordially invited to be present.

WHITE LABORERS

Kohala Man Would Re- tain the Orientals.

Cheap Labor a Necessity Where
Over Production Gluts
the Market.

MR. EDITOR:—Kindly allow me, as
an old resident of seventeen years' ex-
perience in the agricultural industry of
these islands, to say something in
connection with this burning question
of labor, which seems to me to contin-
ually add fuel to the flame by the ar-
rival in the capital of parties who I
do not think know very much about
the difficulties the agriculturist has had
to overcome in the past, and with
which he has still to contend at pre-
sent. If the present plans of the garden
agriculturist succeed he will be driven
from his calling in the future by dif-
ficulties which will overwhelm him.

The present plan of the philosophers
seems to me rather severe upon those
who, after years of toil, worry and an-
xieties which will always be present
with the agriculturist, that he should
be called upon, after gaining a compe-
tency from his industry and labor, and
investment for years of his money, in
some instances with very small return,
and in fact threatened that if he does
not divide up his lands and help his
less fortunate brother man, even what
he has will be taken from him. This is
pretty strong language, but if it has
not been so expressed its meaning is
the same. Individuals are entitled to
their opinions and demand some atten-
tion when their views on any impor-
tant subject are backed up by practical
knowledge and experience. But when
theorists advance views for the regula-
tion of industry, and dictate as to how
Smith and Brown should conduct their
business, I think such individuals
should be carefully looked after by
the authorities, as I consider them dan-
gerous to the state. When one reflects
upon the pluck and energy displayed
in developing Hawaii's main industry,
those actively engaged in it deserve
the greatest praise and credit for the
difficulties which they have had to
face and overcome.

I venture to say that in no other
sugar producing country in the world
have such difficulties been met with,
especially with regard to the landing
of machinery and the transportation
of freight to and from the plantations.
Of course every one engaged in the in-
dustry hoped to make money out of it,
and in the majority of cases their
fondest hopes have been realized. This
industry has made these islands what
they are today. And according to the
profitable or unprofitableness of this
same industry will these islands de-
pend for their prosperity in the fu-
ture. "Facts are stubborn things."

Then why this continuous outcry
against the employment of Oriental or
colored labor in connection with our
agricultural industries and replacing
the same by men of our own color and
blood?

If it is the voice of the American
philanthropists we hear, allow me to
ask them why it is that white labor is
not more extensively employed by the
Southern planters of their own coun-
try? Is it not because they cannot
grow sugar and cotton without their
cheap colored labor and compete with
other countries where of necessity such
labor is employed? Or if the voice is
that of the British philanthropist, al-
low me to point out this fact, that in
none of the English colonies are white
men employed as laborers in tropical
agricultural pursuits, with the excep-
tion of Queensland.

In Queensland white men drive or
did do team work; they also took con-
tracts to cut and deliver cane on cars
at a certain rate per ton, the contractor
employing, however, the cheapest men
he could secure.

But let the advocates against Ori-
ental or colored labor take a lesson
and a warning from Queensland's ex-
perience.

When the dominant political party
succeeded in passing laws preventing
the further introduction of colored la-
bor to that colony the result was that
the sugar industry was paralyzed, and
a large number of the plantation own-
ers were compelled to shut down for
lack of suitable labor, thus crippling
all other industries depending on sugar
and at the same time almost bank-
rupting the colony.

Was this policy successful, especially
considering that these other industries
besides sugar prevail? No! In order to
re-establish the sugar industry, the
government had to come to its assist-
ance with financial aid and other
means of encouragement. The small

farmers grow much of the cane and
sell it to centrally located mills. But
the farmer gets his labor supply from
the importation of colored labor, ex-
tending even to India and Japan.

In the physical and political geogra-
phy of the world we find civilized na-
tions engaged in agriculture, manufac-
tures and commerce, possessing a thor-
ough division of labor. Countries and
climatic conditions exist for the proper
and equal division of the world's labor
supply. And I maintain that for tropi-
cal agriculture the dark-skinned races
find their proper sphere. Their neces-
sities and conditions of life seem to me
intended (and exactly suited) for that
branch of the world's industry. The
colored races of the world since the
beginning of its history have been en-
gaged in this branch of its agricul-
ture. And I am afraid this law of fit-
ness is unalterable. For no industry
can exist when the cost of production
is greater than the price realized for
the product.

Sugar, coffee and nearly all other
tropical agricultural products are at
present in a depressed state, owing
principally to the fact that the supply
is greater than the demand. And in-
stead of looking for a remedy that will
cheapen the cost of production, a more
expensive labor factor is advocated as a
sure cure.

You, Mr. Editor, may write articles
and the theorist advance his theories
for the solution of this great problem.
But when you or others who have not
had the practical experience of con-
ducting a large agricultural industry
undertake to emphasize the employ-
ment of a class of labor which time
and again has had a practical trial in
these islands, a class which might be
employed on our plantations today if
the financial condition of the sugar in-
dustry was such that it could afford
to employ this expensive help, I am
quite certain, however, that a great
gratitude feeling that we no longer
have that difficult and trying element
content with. Many of us can recall,
for instance, when carting cane to the
mill how independent the white team-
ster would be. He would sit in his
wagon like a regal Jehu; but command
him to assist in the loading of his
wagon, and he would complacently ask
you if you took him for a nigger.

Allow me to ask you, Mr. Editor,
and your contemporary, the editor of
the Tribune, why it is that you are
both so anxious to see an element in-
troduced to these islands which has in
the past proved such a dismal failure,
and for the present to work in an in-
dustry which can barely hold its own
in the markets of the world?

How is it this class of labor does not
find employment on the fruit ranches
of California? Is it not because even
the fruit industry must of necessity
employ a cheap class of labor in order
to make ends meet?

It does not seem exactly fair to the
agriculturist of these islands to try
and force upon him a class of labor
which cannot find employment in its
own country, where the same class of
Oriental labor is employed to which
exception is taken here. I venture to
say that neither the sugar nor any
other agricultural industry in these is-
lands is in a position to offer an asylum
or a home to any of the unemployed
of the Anglo-Saxon race at the present
time, especially when we read of the
ruinous condition existing in the tropi-
cal and semi-tropical countries of the
world at the present time, suffering as
they are from over production. It will
require an abler head and an abler
pen than mine to suggest relief for this
congested condition of affairs.

I am perfectly certain that in no
other sugar cane producing country in
the world is the same average price
paid for labor (from the manager down
to the commonest field hand) which we
pay here at the present day. And tak-
ing into consideration the depressed
condition of the sugar industry all over
the world, the question is, can we af-
ford to pay more and keep our planta-
tions going?

Pressure is being brought to bear
against a race of people who are now
recognized by all civilized powers of
the world as belonging to the great
family of nations, a nation with whom
the United States has just recently
completed a treaty for a long term of
years, extending to them the same
rights and privileges which favored
nations give and receive.

It therefore seems ridiculous for parties
in these islands to make state-
ments to the effect that on account of
such large numbers of this nationality
continually coming here that this is
one of the great stumbling blocks in
the road to annexation. I am afraid
something else will have to be inven-
ted in place of the above.

It is a well known fact that these
islands depend entirely on agricultural
industries for revenue. It therefore be-
hooves the Government to foster and
encourage this industry to the utmost
of its power, seeing that competition
is so keen the world over.

Great results are anticipated from
the infant coffee industry, but does the
economist ever think and ponder over
the great new rivals in this field? Let
me direct his attention to Central Af-
rica, where hundreds of acres of coffee
are being planted for every one in Ha-
waii, and with a class of labor cheaper
than ever these islands can hope to ob-
tain. Think of the influence this pro-
duction will have on the markets of
the world, already suffering from over-
production.

It would be a pleasure to myself and
I am sure to other readers, to hear the
views of some of our experienced, prac-
tical men on this most important sub-
ject per contra to the numerous theo-
retical views we so continually see in
print.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the
space you have allowed me I am, etc.,
T. S. K.
Kohala, Hawaii, April 1, 1897.

WANT CURRENCY

Merchants Crave Five Dollar Notes.

WHY DELAY CIRCULATION?

Bills of Larger Denomina- tions Now Being Signed.

Opinions of Retail Merchants—La-
dies' Object to Silver—Small
Notes a Convenience.

Through the efforts of Minister Da-
mon and Registrar of Public Accounts
Ashley a bill passed the Legislature
during the last session authorizing the
issuing of gold and silver certificates
in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50
and \$100. The bills containing the
certificates have been arriving from
time to time, until the last Australia,
when the balance reached here.

A thrill of pleasure to the business
men followed the announcement in the
Advertiser a few days ago, because it
was generally supposed that the notes
of small denominations would be put
in circulation at an early date. Inquiry
at the Finance Office, yesterday,
brought out the information that "the
fives and tens will be issued some time
within three or six months. We are
too busy now getting the fifties and
100's ready. It requires considerable
work to prepare and register these
notes."

When the reporter suggested that the
smaller denominations were the ones
most sought after by the average re-
tail merchants, the response received
was quite as satisfactory as the an-
swer to the first question, and, believ-
ing that the best way to ascertain the
feelings of the merchants regarding it,
he called upon those on Fort street, be-
tween Hotel and Merchant, which is
practically the retail trade center. The
questions put to each was the same:
"In your business, which will you have
the most use for in making change for
your customers, \$5 or \$100 certifi-
cates?" The answers were, with one
exception, that the fives were most pre-
ferable.

Harry Lewis, of Lewis & Co.: "I pre-
fer the fives, of course; there are
enough large ones already, and we
have difficulty in getting change."

J. W. Winter, of Hollister Drug Com-
pany: "I'm a greenbacker on general
principles. As long as the certificates
have been issued I cannot see why
they are not put into circulation at
once."

Manufacturers Shoe Company, W. F.
Love said: "On Saturday, which is our
busy day, we have great difficulty in
getting change. We get large notes in
payment of small bills, and sometimes
ask people to call again, simply because
they decline to pack around silver. We
want notes of small denomination first,
let the larger ones come after."

Charles Ramsay, salesman at
Thrum's book store, smiled when asked
the question, but his answer was
sound. "We have no use for large
notes. They may answer for commis-
sion houses around the first of the
quarter, when they are paying bills, but
the retailer and his customers have
more use for smaller denominations."
At Benson, Smith & Co.'s, Mr. Rum-
sey stopped weighing precipitate of
chalk long enough to say: "Bills of
over \$10 denomination are changed at
the office. At the counter we wrestle
with tens, and need \$5 notes rather
than be obliged to fill a lady's purse
with silver."

J. Egan: "Fifty and \$100 dollar
notes are no use to the retailers. We
want smaller ones."

M. G. Sylva, of the Temple of Fash-
ion, is the one exception to the rule,
and although the question was put to
him twice, for fear he had misunder-
stood it, he insisted on the answer both
times. "We have no use for small
notes in our business. We use only
100's, 50's and 20's in making change."
Just what denomination Mr. Sylva
takes in to pay out \$100 notes, cannot
be determined on short notice.

H. F. Wichman: "We have a great
difficulty in getting change at all
times. The sooner the \$5 certificates
are put into circulation, the better for
the business men."

Macfarlane & Co., Clarence White,
the secretary, says: "We have constant
use for small bills; 10's would be good,
but the fives are better in any busi-
ness house."

E. W. Jordan: "Fives and tens
would suit us—larger denominations
good for wholesale men."

James Steiner: "When a lady hands
me a \$10 note to take out a dollar pur-
chase, I have to give her the change in
silver. Ladies' purses are not large
enough for silver. The Government
had better issue the small notes first."

Captain Canara, of A. Fernandez
& Co., spirit merchants: "Haven't
given much thought to it, been think-
ing about the military. If the Govern-
ment has \$5 certificates they had bet-
ter be issued."

Tracey the haberdasher: "I have to
carry \$200 or \$400 in silver in my safe
as to use it for change. We want
\$5 certificates as soon as possible, let
the larger denominations wait."

Castle & Cooke: J. A. Gilman, when
asked an opinion, hesitated, and then
said insurance rates were about the

same. Catching his breath, he remem-
bered that \$5 would be a good thing.

Hugh McIntyre, the grocer, was in
favor of \$5 and \$10 without delay. "I
don't make much difference to me, but
it does to the customers. If a lady
comes in with \$10 and wants a package
of Shilling's Best, I must give her sil-
ver change. The tea would taste bet-
ter if I could hand her a \$5 certificate
instead of so much coin."

Lewers & Cooke, W. A. Love: "The
scarcity of change is a drawback to the
retail merchant. We sometimes give
gold in making change for tens or
twenties, but not often, because it is a
loss."

E. O. Hall & Son, Eddie Mossman:
"The sooner the Government issues \$5
certificates the sooner we will be
pleased. So will our customers; \$100
notes will not be much of a conveni-
ence."

Pacific Hardware Company: "We
want the smaller denominations," said
James G. Spencer. "If the Govern-
ment knew the scarcity of small
change there would be no delay in is-
suing the small bills."

Ed McNerny: "I favored an issue of
\$5 certificates when I was a clerk in
the Foreign Office, and I read in the
Advertiser the other day that they had
been received. The only thing left for
the Finance Office to do is to issue
them; never mind the large denomina-
tions."

Will McNerny, in the shoe depart-
ment, said: "By all means, give us the
small notes. We have a hard time
making change."

Hobron Drug Company: "Fives, only
fives, and the sooner the better. What's
the use of delaying matters six
months?"

John Nott: "We have one customer
with \$10 to 20 with \$50 notes. Why not
issue the smaller notes first?"

Wall, Nichols & Co.: "Smaller notes
preferable by all means."

W. W. Dimond: "We cannot afford
to give \$5 pieces to every one in
change; the rate of exchange in silver
is too high to permit it, but we do it
for ladies who decline silver or pen-
nies. The average merchant wants
small notes."

Hopp & Co.: "We would prefer \$5
and \$10 notes to larger denominations
when it comes to making change. The
convenience would be great."

Metropolitan Meat Company, George
McLeod, the cashier said: "That pile
of silver represents Mr. Waller's col-
lections at the slaughter house this
afternoon. It takes a valise to carry
it. If we had \$5 notes in circulation he
could carry it in his vest pocket."

If the wishes of the retail merchants
in Honolulu are to be respected, the \$5
certificates will be put in circulation
in advance of the larger ones. Even the
banks will welcome the innovation, for
there is scarcely a night that they do
not close with a scarcity of small notes
among the cash.

FOREST FIRE.

Flames on Tantalus Destroy Many Young Trees.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday af-
ternoon a large volume of smoke was
seen rising from the Tantalus heights,
behind Punchbowl. It was learned a
little later that there was a large fire
on the mountain. It was noticed by
the man who has charge of the nursery
up there, and, he being alone, and
finding the fire was increasing, at once
came down to Awawa, the native po-
liceman, for assistance. About this
time, Mr. David Haughs, the forester
at the Government nursery, saw the
smoke, and with all haste went up Tan-
talus with his three Japanese. He also
found that the fire was rather exten-
sive and gaining ground. He located
it on the ridge on the left side, just be-
low the Government nursery, where a
large number of young trees had been
planted. Mr. Haughs sent a message
to Captain King, and the Minister, re-
cognizing there must be no delay, tele-
phoned to Wray Taylor, acting Com-
missioner of Agriculture, to get 25 or
30 men and at once go up the moun-
tain and put the fire out. With the as-
sistance of Marshal Brown, the party
were on the move within half an hour,
and on reaching the back of Punch-
bowl, struck out on a trail which took
them directly to the location of the fire.
When they got there, however, the fire
was under control, as Haughs and his
Japs, knowing the place so well, had

FOR CUBA LIBRE

Several Cuban Officials Now in Washington.

MAY GET ENCOURAGEMENT THERE

Representatives Look for Success.

Senator Wilson's Brother Would Go to Japan—Volcano in Utah.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mr. Tomas Estrada Palma, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban republic to the United States, arrived in Washington yesterday and joined Mr. Benjamin Guerra, the treasurer of the republic, who had preceded him, and Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, the charge d'affaires. Mr. Palma declined to be interviewed on the subject of his visit here, but there is no doubt that it will have an important bearing on the future policy of the Cubans in this country, who are striving to secure action favorable to them from the United States government.

The present administration, it is now believed, intends to preserve an attitude of strict neutrality between Spain and the Cubans, and will not favor one side or the other so long as there is not open and flagrant violation of the laws of the United States or the laws of nations. It is understood that the Spanish minister has been plainly informed of this policy, and that he did not relish the straightforward manner in which the information was imparted to him.

The impression seems to prevail in well-informed circles that the sentiment of the present Congress in favor of justice being shown to the Cuban revolutionists is even more pronounced than that of its predecessor, and many expect that when the House finishes its consideration of the tariff bill and the measure goes to the Senate that the affairs of the island will be made the subject of discussion by the lower body of Congress. The action now being taken by various state legislatures, and powerful organizations and associations demanding some definite settlement of the war in Cuba will be the means by which the attention of Congress will be called to the matter.

The Cuban representatives now here seem to be even more confident, if possible, of the successful result of the revolution than they have been heretofore, and declare the prospects for freedom are growing brighter every day.

TO REVOKE FORESTRY ORDER
Western Senators Petition the President to that Effect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Senator Wilson of Washington is trying to secure the revocation of the order of President Cleveland setting apart forest reservations in different states. An opinion has been rendered by the assistant attorney general for the Interior Department that President McKinley has the power to declare void an order made by his predecessor. A letter has been prepared by Senator Wilson and signed by himself and by Senators Carter of Montana and Clark of Wyoming, in which the urgent necessity for nullifying the recent order is set forth. These matters will be presented to the President at an early date. President Cleveland's order was issued on the recommendation of the national forestry commission. It covers over 20,000,000 acres. The ground for the demand that the order be revoked is that many settlers are within the reservation and will lose their homes.

MR. ROSE TO CHALLENGE.
Prospects of Another Race For America's Cup.

LONDON, March 10.—There is reason to believe that if the new racing cutter which is being built for Charles Day Rose of Penitence fame proves successful in her contests with the Prince of Wales' Britannia and Emperor William's Meteor, Mr. Rose will issue a challenge this year to race for the America's cup during the yachting season of 1898.

Mr. Charles Day Rose issued a challenge in September, 1895, to race for the America's cup. The yacht was to be named Distant Shore, and was to be 85 feet on her load water line. The challenge, however, was withdrawn on account of the irritation which then existed on both sides of the Atlantic, the outgrowth of the race between Valyrie III and Defender.

VOLCANO IN UTAH.
Great Salt Lake Affected by Submarine Disturbances.

The Washington Star says that what appears to be a genuine volcano recently has burst forth in Great Salt Lake, a short distance southwest from Promontory station, on the Central Pacific railway. The phenomenon first appeared recently in the form of a small cloud hovering over the water about a mile and a quarter from the shore. It gradually increased in dimensions and shot up so high in the air that it is now visible for a great distance, and the water in the immediate vicinity boils and seethes and the steam is thrown upon the air for hundreds of feet.

The volcano is situated in the big arm of the lake on the west side of a long range of mountains, and is distinctly visible from Brigham City. The phenomenon is accounted for by the fact that for the last six months there have been felt several slight shocks of

earthquake in these regions, and it is supposed the fire and lava which have been confined in the subterranean depths have now found an outlet and are spending their force.

A number of people have witnessed the phenomenon, which has caused considerable alarm in the vicinity.

CRUISERS ARE SPEEDY.
United States Naval Officers are Proud of Their Ships.

San Francisco papers say that in view of the assertions that have been made with frequency in congressional debates and elsewhere that the trial trips of our naval vessels were made under such artificial conditions favorable to the ship that their records could never be repeated without special preparations, the Navy Department officials are feeling much comforted by the reports coming in from some of the captains of our cruisers who have been putting their ships through their paces, just to learn how much they have deteriorated.

The San Francisco had just come out of dock in the Mediterranean when Admiral Selfridge ordered her to make a run for a few hours. The vessel rushed away at eighteen knots' speed and kept this up for ten hours without a stop, making a record of high efficiency for a ship of her class. There was no hitch or heating of journals or other fault to be found with the machinery, and while the speed average was not as high by a knot and a half as that made on the trial trip of the San Francisco, it is the general belief that the ten-knot record under service conditions is far better than the record made on the trial trip, which lasted four days.

Captain Schley of the crack cruiser New York started away from Hampton Roads for New York the other day and giving the signal to let out the ship she steamed along for four hours at eighteen knots, and that without resorting to forced draught, which is used on speed trials. In each case the runs were made without any addition to the fire.

AGAINST RAILROAD POOLING.
Supreme Court Defines the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Supreme Court has decided the case of the United States vs. the Trans-Missouri Freight Association against the railroads. The opinion was rendered by Justice Peckham. It reverses the decision of the court below and holds the anti-trust law of 1890 to be applicable to railroad transportation and that the traffic agreement pool is illegal.

The bill was filed under the law known as the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890. The defendants had in their answer denied the Government's allegation in respect especially to the point of improper intent, and upon these showings the case proceeded to a hearing. The court below decided that the Sherman act did not apply to railroads, and, therefore, refused to sustain the Government. It was also held by the lower court that even if the act did apply the agreement was not one looking to the "unreasonable restraint" of trade.

Justices Field, Gray, Shiras and White dissented, Justice White delivering the dissenting opinion.

MUST GO BACK TO MEXICO.
Refugees Will be Extradited by Government.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Secretary of State has granted the request of the Mexican Government for the extradition of Pablo Gomez, and the necessary warrants have been issued.

This is one of the old Benavides cases, dating back about four years, when the filibusters under Leader Benavides were chased across the boundary into Texas and arrested by the United States authorities on various charges, such as murder, arson and robbery, committed in Mexico, when Judge Maxey stopped further proceedings on the ground that the prosecution was political. The Supreme Court of Texas since has reversed Judge Maxey's decision, and the Department of State is granting the requests of the Mexican Government for the extradition of the men, most of whom have been lying in Texas jails for violation of the neutrality act, growing out of the expedition.

STARTLING REPORT DISCREDITED.
Rumored Sinking of Steamer Empress of China.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 11.—The rumor circulated in Seattle that disaster had happened to the Empress of China, and that she foundered and 600 lives had been lost, is utterly discredited by Canadian Pacific railway officials here. The Empress of China left here March 1 and is not due in Yokohama till March 15, so she is now in mid-ocean. The Empress of Japan is at present at Hong Kong, while the Empress of India is in port here.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE.
Requested to Remain Until Appointment of Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In response to an inquiry from Consul General Lee, the Secretary of State has cabled him that the President would esteem it a favor if he would continue at his post until he shall have had time to consider the question of the selection of his successor. In view of existing complications the President considers this a most important office, and desires to go slow in making a permanent appointment.

Blancher Killed Himself.
NEW ORLEANS, La., March 21.—Word was received here late tonight from Meridian, a small town in the northern part of Texas, to the effect that Joseph E. Blancher, the Austrian nobleman who robbed and killed Mrs. Philipp Langfeld in San Francisco last May, committed suicide in the jail at that place today. Blancher was arrested last Friday and was held awaiting orders from California. The details of the fact are meager.

Noted Parisian Dead.
PARIS, March 21.—M. Rodolphe Salis, founder of the Le Chat Noir, is dead. Le Chat Noir (The Black Cat) is one

of the most famous cafes of Paris. M. Salis, the proprietor, was looked upon as the protector of all the artists who visited his establishment, having in his youth been in that class himself. He founded the place in 1881.

GERMANY MAY GET SHIP.
Reported Scheme of Great Syndicate.

BERLIN, March 22.—It is reported that a syndicate with a capital of 100,000,000 marks has undertaken to employ Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker, to build the war ships which the Reichstag refuses, and that they will be placed at the disposal of the Government, when the Reichstag, from time to time, votes the money for them in coming years.

Sugar Refines Hopeful.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 16.—The sugar refinery on South Twenty-second street, Williamsburg, belonging to the American Sugar Refining Company, after a shutdown of over five months, opened last night with a force of nearly 500 men. The introduction of the tariff bill with its increased duty on sugar is believed to be responsible for the resumption.

After the Stetson Wealth.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—A trial to determine the question whether Adah Richmond is the lawful widow of John Stetson, the wealthy theatrical manager and real estate owner, which will deny or establish her right to contest Mr. Stetson's will, which gives his whole estate to Kate Stokes-Stetson, was begun in the Supreme Court today.

Sold to Huntington.

MONTEREY (Mexico), March 20.—Advices were received here today that the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad has been sold by the Belgium bondholders who have been operating the line for the past year, to C. P. Huntington for the Southern Pacific Company. The line is 700 miles long and extends from Trevino through this city to the port of Tampico.

Greater New York Charter.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—The Republican majority has decided that the Greater New York charter bill shall be reported favorably in both houses on Friday morning, and its passage asked. No amendments will be allowed, but if any changes are desired they must be made by supplemental legislation.

"Oliver Optic" Dying.

William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") is dying at his home in Dorchester, in the suburbs of Boston. He is seventy-five years of age, and has probably written more boys' stories than any other author. He made his reputation and fortune between 1850 and 1870, but his books are still in demand.

Pass an Anti-Trust Bill.

DENVER (Col.), March 11.—The Anti-Trust bill passed the Assembly of the Colorado Legislature today.

GET HORSES READY

Jockey Club Decides on Races for June 11.

Program of Events as Arranged by Committee—Wheelmen Will Have a Chance.

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held in the Pacific Club at 2 p. m. on Saturday, and at that time an executive committee, consisting of several members of the organization, was elected to make arrangements for the 11th of June. A little later the committee appointed held a meeting, and decided that the "Eleventh" was not to be declared dead and buried, but that it should be held again, as usual, this year with all of its attractions. With this idea in mind, the committee set to work to arrange a program, and before doing this, decided to hold races on both the 11th and 12th of June. Following is the program, arranged by the committee:

ELEVENTH OF JUNE, 1897.
First: Bicycle race. Prize—Gold medal; half-mile scratch; free for all.
Second: Bicycle race. Prize—Gold medal; one-mile handicap.
Third: Running race. Half-mile dash; free for all.
Fourth: Pace and trot. Free for all; 2:25 class; 2-3.
Fifth: Running race. Hawaiian bred 2-year-olds; half-mile dash.
Sixth: Rosita challenge cup. Free for all; one-mile dash.
Seventh: Pace and trot. Free for all; 2:20 class; 2-3.
Eighth: Oceanic Steamship Company's cup. Running race; Hawaiian bred; three-quarter-mile dash.
TWELFTH OF JUNE, 1897.
First: Bicycle. Prize—Gold medal; half-mile dash.
Second: Bicycle. Prize—Gold medal; one-mile handicap.
Third: Running race. Hawaiian bred; five-eighths of a mile.
Fourth: Pace and trot. Free for all; 3-5.
Fifth: President Wideman cup. Running race; free for all mile and a quarter dash.
Sixth: Running race. Hawaiian bred; one-mile dash.
Seventh: Free for all pace and trot for beaten horses, handicap.
The whole program as published above is subject to change. The names of the races, and the entries, have been left out until later. The fact that the Jockey Club has arranged for bicycle races, will no doubt be a great satisfaction to the wheelmen of the city, who will now have a chance to put their training to a test.

There is no more doubt now. There will be races on the 11th of June, and the "corner the horsemen" set to work the better.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of March, 1897, was 51, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	8	From 30 to 40.....	5
From 1 to 5.....	5	From 40 to 50.....	4
From 5 to 10.....	2	From 50 to 60.....	4
From 10 to 20.....	6	From 60 to 70.....	4
From 20 to 30.....	9	Over 70.....	4
Males.....	29	Females.....	22
Hawaiians.....	27	Great Britain.....	51
Chinese.....	2	United States.....	2
Portuguese.....	5	Other nationalities.....	1
Japanese.....	5		
Total.....	51		
Unattended.....	14		
Non-Residents.....	1		

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

March, 1893.....	51	March, 1896.....	63
March, 1894.....	45	March, 1897.....	51
March, 1895.....	45		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Apoplexy.....	Heart Disease.....
Accident.....	Hemorrhage.....
Consumption.....	Inflammation.....
Convulsions.....	Infantile.....
Group.....	Menstritis.....
Dropsy.....	Nephritis.....
Diarrhoea.....	Old age.....
Elephantiasis.....	Peritonitis.....
Enteritis.....	Pneumonia.....
Empyema.....	Paralysis.....
Exhaustion.....	Scrofula.....
Fever.....	Suicide.....
Fracture.....	Stomatitis.....
Gastritis.....	Thrush.....
Heart Failure.....	Unknown.....

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards.....	1	2	3	4	5	Out.
Deaths.....	11	14	10	6	9	0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 20.40
Hawaiians..... 28.17
Asiatics..... 16.80
All other nationalities..... 14.11

C. B. REYNOLDS, Agent Board of Health.

Death on Kauai.

Robert Wayne Conant, aged 12 years and 10 months, son of Mr. E. E. Conant, manager of the Waimea Sugar Mill Company, died of typhoid fever at Waimea, Kauai, on Thursday morning, March 25, after an illness of nine weeks, in spite of all that medical aid and tender nursing could do.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. W. M. Massie, at the home of the parents, after which the body was taken to Koloa for burial. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

Bids for Hilo's New Block.

The bids for the construction of the new building, to be occupied by the Hilo Mercantile Co., were opened at noon yesterday, says the Hawaii Herald of April 1st. The contract calls for the building to be completed within 60 days. The following bids were received: For building: Isaac Erickson, \$2,100; E. Bashaw, \$1,350; H. Kendall, \$848. For painting: Fuhr, \$371; Carter, \$365. The contracts were awarded to H. Kendall, for building, and J. L. Carter, for painting.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 2 1/2 pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—valuable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE: that the whole story of the defendant's fraud was a libelous forgery, and he retracted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 12, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. In the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536, 131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576, 2097152, 4194304, 8388608, 16777216, 33554432, 67108864, 134217728, 268435456, 536870912, 1073741824, 2147483648, 4294967296, 8589934592, 17179869184, 34359738368, 68719476736, 137438953472, 274877906944, 549755813888, 1099511627776, 2199023255552, 4398046511104, 8796093022208, 17592186044416, 35184372088832, 70368744177664, 140737488355328, 281474976710656, 562949953421312, 1125899906842624, 2251799813685248, 4503599627370496, 9007199254740992, 18014398509481984, 36028797018963968, 72057594037927936, 144115188075855872, 288230376151711744, 576460752303423488, 1152921504606846976, 2305843009213693952, 4611686018427387904, 9223372036854775808, 18446744073709551616, 36893488147419103232, 73786976294838206464, 147573952589676412928, 295147905179352825856, 590295810358705651712, 1180591620717411303424, 2361183241434822606848, 4722366482869645213696, 9444732965739290427392, 18889465931478580854784, 37778931862957161709568, 75557863725914323419136, 151115727451828646838272, 302231454903657293676544, 604462909807314587353088, 1208925819614629174706176, 2417851639229258349412352, 4835703278458516698824704, 9671406556917033397649408, 19342813113834066795298816, 38685626227668133590597632, 77371252455336267181195264, 154742504910672534362390528, 309485009821345068724781056, 618970019642690137449562112, 1237940039285380274899124224, 2475880078570760549798248448, 4951760157141521099596496896, 9903520314283042199192993792, 19807040628566084398385987584, 39614081257132168796771975168, 79228162514264337593543950336, 158456325028528675187087900672, 316912650057057350374175801344, 633825300114114700748351602688, 1267650600228229401496703205376, 2535301200456458802993406410752, 5070602400912917605986812821504, 10141204801825835211973625643008, 20282409603651670423947251286016, 40564819207303340847894502572032, 81129638414606681695789005144064, 162259276829213363391578010288128, 324518553658426726783156020576256, 649037107316853453566312041152512, 1298074214633706907132624082305024, 2596148429267413814265248164610048, 5192296858534827628530496329220096, 10384593717069655257060992658440192, 20769187434139310514121985316880384, 41538374868278621028243970633760768, 83076749736557242056487941267521536, 166153499473114484112975882535043072, 332306998946228968225951765070086144, 664613997892457936451903530140172288, 1329227995784915872903807060280344576, 2658455991569831745807614120560689152, 5316911983139663491615228241121378304, 10633823966279326983230456482242756608, 21267647932558653966460912964485513216, 42535295865117307932921825928971026432, 85070591730234615865843651857942052864, 170141183460469231731687303715884105728, 340282366920938463463374607431768211456, 680564733841876926926749214863536422912, 1361129467683753853853498429727072845824, 2722258935367507707706996859454145691648, 5444517870735015415413993718908291383296, 10889035741470030830827987437816582766592, 21778071482940061661655974875633165533184, 43556142965880123323311949751266331066368, 87112285931760246646623899502532662132736, 174224571863520493293247799005065324265472, 348449143727040986586495598010130648530944, 696898287454081973172991196020261297061888, 1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776, 2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552, 5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104, 11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208, 22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416, 44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832, 89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664, 178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328, 356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656, 713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312, 1427247692705

DEAD MEN'S PAY

Drawn by Weyler and His Subordinates.

MANY LOSSES NOT REPORTED

Mount Holyoke Receives Large Gift.

Sarcophagus to Hold General Grant's Coffin to be Put in Place April 27.

HAVANA, March 17.—The Spanish in Cuba is, in fact, not so strong as the Madrid Government believes, and the order sent to General Weyler to withdraw some 15,000 men from the field for the purpose of sending them to the Philippine islands has disclosed one of the biggest frauds perpetrated by Spanish officials since Cuba has been under the rule of Spain. Fifty per cent, at least of all the losses in the army, incurred either in battle or by disease, has not been reported to the Madrid authorities.

Nevertheless the pay of the dead soldiers and the money for their provisions and clothing have been regularly charged to the Spanish Government and pocketed by the cashiers of the battalions in accordance with an understanding existing between them and the general intendant of the finances of the army and the Captain-General.

Such is the actual fact. Since General Weyler landed in Cuba, thirteen months ago, it is estimated that more than \$15,000,000 has been stolen in this way from the treasury out of the \$30,000,000 provided for the maintenance of the army.

When the Liberal press of Madrid made its energetic campaign against General Weyler a few weeks ago this fact was revealed, but the Government received such an indignant protest from the Captain-General that Canovas himself was deceived, and defender Weyler. Some journalists were arrested, but the accused Captain-General remained in office. Canovas undoubtedly believes in Weyler's good faith, and conceived the idea that 15,000 men could be easily spared from Cuba if the regular army, reported by Weyler, was 160,000 strong.

But, in fact, the regular soldiers of Spain in Cuba number little more than 100,000 able-bodied men. All others are either sick in the hospitals or have been killed by the insurgents or by disease. To withdraw 15,000 men under these circumstances, when the vitality of the revolution is a great as ever, would be practically to pronounce the abandonment of the island.

What could Weyler do in view of these explicit orders from Madrid? He is not the man to confess his speculations, so he began the concentration of the troops at the Cuban seaports. The Government was nevertheless informed by others of the situation, and vigorous dispatches began to pass between Madrid and Havana, which made it necessary for Weyler to come to the capital from Placetas, in Santa Clara province.

GIFT TO MOUNT HOLYOKE.

John D. Rockefeller Contributes \$40,000 for a New College Dormitory.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 2.—The faculty of Mount Holyoke College announces the gift to the college of \$40,000 for a dormitory by John D. Rockefeller, of New York, and the receipt of a check "from a friend" for \$2,250.

Gifts which have been made recently to Mount Holyoke College have greatly encouraged the friends of that institution to decrease the sorrow which was caused by the destruction of the dormitories by fire in September. The Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of Boston has been striving to aid in the raising of the fund necessary for the erection of better buildings for the institution, and the members were delighted a few weeks ago when a New Yorker gave \$10,000 to fund through the association. The delight was increased yesterday when it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had made a gift of \$40,000 to the fund through a member of the association. His gift will erect and furnish one of three halls to take the place of the burned dormitories. Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$40,000 is not his first gift to the institution. More than a year ago he gave the college a fine skating rink.

WILL HOLD GRANT'S COFFIN.

Sarcophagus Cut From Solid Block of Stone.

The sarcophagus in which will rest the body of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant reached New York yesterday from Chicago, says the Washington Star of March 15. After its arrival it was transferred to the monument and the coffin containing General Grant's body will be placed with and the final dedicatory services held April 27. While on the way the sarcophagus was doubly boxed in two-inch planks, well cushioned, to prevent jarring or scratching.

The die of the sarcophagus was cut from a single block of granite, and is 10.4 feet long, 5.6 feet wide and 4.8 feet high, and weighs 10 tons. It is a triumph of monumental art, plain, but indescribably massive, the fine-grained granite being like a mirror. The name "Ulysses S. Grant" is cut near the top of the cap, and is almost directly over the spot where the head of the great soldier will rest. The granite is dark red, taking a rich luster when polished.

Arrangements for the Grant monument inaugural parade, April 27, are progressing, and the indications are that it will be the greatest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in this country. It is understood that the President, his cabinet, the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign nations, the governor of twenty states and the National Guard will take part in the inauguration.

Gen. Dodge, grand marshal, announces that a prominent feature of the parade will be the part taken by the army and navy. A large turnout of the National Guards of the states, commanded by their governors and attended by their staffs, has been assured, also a brigade of uniformed and armed school cadets. Commander-in-Chief Clark of the Grand Army, Commander Rohl of the Sons of Veterans, and Col. Donohue of the Union Veterans have issued orders to their commands, requesting them to take part in the parade. Invitations have also been issued to the Loyal Legion and the army societies of the war to take part in the parade.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

Widow of Baron de Hirsch to Alleviate Distress.

NEW YORK, March 22.—It is probable in a very short time the Baron de Hirsch fund in this country will be augmented by a magnificent donation from his widow. It is stated on good authority that Oscar S. Strauss, the former Minister to Turkey, and one of the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch fund, who enjoyed a close personal acquaintance with the famous philanthropist, and who returned from a trip abroad Saturday, brought with him positive assurances from the Baroness of her disposition to give \$1,800,000 to divers benevolent enterprises in the United States. Of this great sum it is reported that \$1,000,000 is to be given to the alleviation of distress in entirely new charitable channels, which those conversant with the matter expect to create a sensation when the details become known, by their originality and scope. But the precise nature of the beneficence is kept a closely guarded secret for the present.

POINTS TO JAPAN.

Suggestions Made By a Californian For Future Trade.

A San Francisco merchant says in the Call: "What California merchants need to do now is to reach out for the Japanese trade. They are going to locate the line of steamers here, and there is no reason why we should not get the bulk of their business if we only try to do so."

"There are two contemplated changes of magnitude in Japan—from a fish and rice diet to a more solid one of meat and other articles, which this country is in a favored condition to supply, and from wearing cotton to woolen garments."

"In woolen cloths it is only a question of time until California will find herself unable to meet the demand. Already the manufacturers and shippers of the Middle Western States are beginning to make arrangements with San Francisco merchants for a share of this Asiatic trade. San Francisco is bound to be the center of trade with the Orient."

VENEZUELAN TREATY SENT.

Will Be Placed Before the Senate At Once.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—An unsigned copy of the Venezuelan treaty was sent to Caracas for information of the Ministry a fortnight ago, and a Spanish translation of the treaty, signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade, was mailed on the 7th inst. and will reach Caracas on Saturday of this week. It will be laid by President Crespo before the Venezuelan Senate on Monday next. The treaty will thus reach a vote on Saturday, the 20th inst. All the advices from Caracas indicate its approval by the Senate by a practically unanimous vote.

Pending the final decision of the arbitrators diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, which have been suspended for a term of years, will be renewed.

SUGAR FROM CUBA.

New Plantation Incorporated in Albany, New York.

NEW YORK, March 19.—From the Narcisca Sugar Company, incorporated at Albany on Wednesday, the following statement is issued by Juan M. Ceballos:

The Narcisca Sugar Company was formed with the object of taking a large sugar plantation near Cabañen, Cuba. The estate has a capacity of turning out 100,000 bags of sugar and controls about thirty-five acres of land. A year or two ago, before the insurrection of Cuba, it was worth \$1,000,000, based on its earning capacity. The company has no intention of refining sugar, but to send the raw goods here by direct shipment from their own docks. The officers have not been elected yet.

Asks Hofmeyer to Lead.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—The Afrikaner Bond has passed a resolution expressing regret on account of the apathy displayed by the Executive Committee of Parliament in opposition to Cecil Rhodes, and inviting Hofmeyer to resume the leadership.

MYSTERIOUS MISSION.

Steamer Kaena Sails Quietly Out of the Harbor.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At 5 p. m. Saturday the little I. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kaena, in command of Captain Macauley, slid quietly away from the Inter-Island wharf without blowing her whistle, and put off in the direction of Kaula. At 6 o'clock she was out of sight, and people on the wharves were set to wondering what it all meant.

At 9 o'clock the police boat, with 10 or 12 policemen, in command of Marshal Brown, and all armed to the teeth, put out from the Railroad wharf and slid quietly away in the direction of Kaula.

After that, all is a mystery. It is rumored, however, that police headquarters had been informed of opium on Kaula, and that the Kaena, being a boat that can cruise around in shallow places, was chosen for the expedition. It is also rumored that the Kaena started out with only Captain Macauley and the crew as a blind, and that after dark she returned and met the Marshal and the police officers at a place agreed on off Kaula.

Last night it was whispered about that the information of opium was from Maui, and that that was the Kaena's destination. If the little steamer went past Diamond Head, Charlie Peterson didn't see her.

That the Kaena is out on business bent seems to be proven by the fact that she took on board enough provisions to last 20 men 10 days.

THE DUTY OF MAN

Where There is no Vision, People Perish.

Devotion to Commercial Interests and Self Culture Provokes Decay.

"Where There is No Vision, People Perish," was the subject of Rev. Douglas P. Birnie's discourse at Central Union Church yesterday morning. The application of the text was not made to the church member only, or to the individual. The nation, as made up of individuals whose characteristics are shortsightedness and selfishness, is bound to totter and fall, unless the vision is expanded, unless the idea of living only for today and for selfish interests gives place to a care for the future and for the welfare of mankind. As members of society, as a people, we owe a duty to our neighbor. It cannot be paid by a mere desire to benefit humanity, or by an expression of good will only. We must look to the future, we must enlarge our vision. If for no other motive than the selfish one of self-preservation, the individual owes a duty to his neighbor.

The general theme of the sermon was that achievement and long life demand vision. Success in life depends upon something more than activity, something more than an attention to details. There must be at the same time a sensitiveness to eternal realities, a sublime vision of duty, to avoid which invites retrogression and disaster, oftentimes postponed, but inevitable.

If history has taught one thing more than others in the rise and fall of nations, it is the workings of the sociological problem, the relation and the duty of the individual and the nation to the rest of the world. Vision is absolutely necessary for strong and active living. Providence, translated literally, means the vision ahead, the foresight. The ancient Greek limited his range of vision, he imagined himself entirely self-sufficient, and the rest of the world were to him barbarians. Yet these same barbarians rose up and wiped the Greek and his civilization off the face of the earth. The Socratic philosophy was "know thyself." It offered no way of overcoming the evils which man found by this introspection, and the result we know. History shows a succession of ditches of disaster filled with the blind who were led by the blind. The saviors of people have been their stars.

There is a distinction made between the wilfully blind and the ignorantly blind, yet the result is disaster. The heavenly vision and the true relation of man to man is through Christ alone. Paul declared that he was not blind to the heavenly vision. Man must look within, he must know himself. The sight which he gets of himself by carefully and honestly looking at the mirror of the Gospels enables him to see not only his sins, but the way to overcome them. This accurate vision is essential to strong life, and it keeps him from disaster. Man's vision of his God, a loving, living, righteous reality is revealed in the word Christ as the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

The individual's obligation is to his fellow. He must ask himself, who is my neighbor, and what do I owe him? My neighbor is the man who needs something. It is my duty to give him something, to pay him what I owe him. The solution of race differences, of class feeling and of the whole soul problem is the spirit of the brotherhood of man as illustrated in the self-sacrificing life of Christ.

If a man or a nation wishes to live a strong, pure and helpful life, it is not by doing specific things or thinking certain things. He must stand in the presence of God, in whose sight all men are equal. The man who is content with self-culture is in the pathway of retrogression which leads to disaster.

The nation that is content to figure upon a commercial basis alone, it provokes decay. If it is wrapped up in itself and loses sight to the eternal relations, internal disturbances are sure to result, and the nation at war with itself must in the end be overcome by some powerful external force.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Czar has caused the formation of three committees to receive contributions of money in aid of the sufferers from the Indian famine. These committees are established at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Odessa.

A hundred dozen handstitched handkerchiefs for ladies are ready for your inspection today. Handsome swiss embroidery on every one, the daintiest and prettiest designs imaginable.



able. We bought them at a third off.

So may you.

Pretty ones at 75 cents each
Prettier at \$1
Prettiest at \$1.25

"Cotton hemstitched from 25 cents to 40. You never saw as good for double the money.

Linen hemstitched, plain with narrow borders. 25 to 50 cents.

COVERT CLOTH, the American translation of the foreign woollens. Pretty and good for many purposes. Half dozen shades, and material cannot be distinguished from woolen, except by handling it.

Cheviots, 8 yards \$1
Henriettas, 7 yards \$1

Not much of this sort. None at all if you're late.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers," but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers," in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.


MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE,  FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere & Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind mill—Survival of the Fittest. A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

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WRATHY OFFICERS

Say They Were Snubbed in Executive Building.

RESULT OF MISUNDERSTANDING

Meeting Postponed and Officers Not Notified.

Major Potter Explains the Matter. Engagement Set For Monday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

And now comes a still greater difference between the Volunteers and the Government. As announced a few days ago, the kicks on the part of members of the militia, who have been denied positions in the Government, have been so long and so hard that it was deemed advisable to have a committee wait on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is practically the head of the Army, and see what could be done to bring the supporters and officials in closer touch with each other.

Through Col. J. H. Fisher a meeting was arranged for yesterday at 2 p. m., and on Thursday the various members were officially notified. At that hour Colonel Fisher, Major McLeod, Captains White, McCarthy and Murray visited the Executive building, expecting to meet both President Dole and Minister Cooper. At the top of the stairs they were met by Major Potter, secretary of the Foreign Office, who inquired their errand, and when told, he replied that "the Minister will see you at 12 o'clock on Monday." The committee paused long enough for Colonel Fisher to make a remark, and then filed down stairs.

Capt. Oscar White was seen later in the day and questioned regarding his position with Co. B. It was during a conversation on this subject that the other matter cropped out. In answer to a question regarding his candidacy for captaincy of B Company, Captain White said:

"I have business matters which interfere with my giving the militia as much of my attention as in the past, and for other reasons I have decided to withdraw, and under no consideration will I stand for election on Tuesday. My commission expired today, and I will not command the company again. I do not think the men who have given so much time to the service as the militia have, received proper consideration from the Government officials, nor do I feel that the employees of the Government have given the militia the support that is its due.

"The Government, for instance, gives the men a task, anything, and, for example, let us suppose that it is to walk 30 miles a week. After a while a lot of supernumerary men, varying in age from 30 to 65 years, say the walk is too much for them. The Government provides a bus, and the old boys get aboard and march in the procession. Then some others, who feel first rate, say there is no reason why they should not ride, and another bus is provided, and more boys get aboard. In time those in the walking line get tired and are ready to give up.

"That is only a simile; here is the fact: We went into the militia to support the Government. Many of our men are able and willing to work, but are not given a show, but they keep in the ranks, ready to be called on at any time. To keep their clerks within the requirements of the regulations, the Government organizes a Citizens' Guard, a Sharpshooters' Company and a Mounted Reserve, and they are the busses the supernumerary young men of 20 odd years and upwards ride in rather than walk with the soldiers. It has happened so often that Government clerks drop out of the militia and join the "rest cures" that we decided to ask the Government to take some action. Our treatment at the Foreign Office today gave us very little encouragement.

"You had not heard of it? Then you had better be told, for the members of the committee do not feel very cheerful over it. We were notified to call on the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the time set for the meeting was 2 o'clock. We went there, and were told by Major Potter to call on Monday. Colonel Fisher said: 'The members of the committee are business men, and they have left their offices to see the Minister of the President. Our time is as valuable to us as their's is to them, and if we are not to be seen now, you can say to Minister Cooper that the meeting is indefinitely postponed.'"

"Major Potter went into the Minister's office and we went down the stairs. When we reached the first landing Major Potter emerged from the room and called to us: 'The Minister says you can come in now, if you want to.' But we didn't want to, and we do not intend to. Colonel Fisher's remarks, when this message came, were beautifully expressive. What the result will be I do not know. The officers are naturally disgusted. As I will soon be out of the service, it makes very little difference to me, except that I do not care to be snubbed."

Major George McLeod was suffering from a severe headache when spoken to by the reporter. "I have not much to say about it," he remarked. "The slight insult, or whatever you may call it, dumfounded me. We are business men, and have something to do besides running up to the Executive building, only to be sent away like a lot of school boys. I have since been told that President Dole was out at Diamond Head and didn't feel like coming in, and that he no-

tified the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday. With a telephone in the office, it would have been an easy matter for the clerks to have notified us, but they were, evidently, too tired.

"When we arrived at the building we were told to come again on Monday at noon, and the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs would see us. No explanation was given us as to why we could not be received today. The way I feel just now I do not think I will bother about going again. We were asked to make the call to confer with these officials regarding the Government clerks who decline to join the militia, but enjoy the membership in the "rest corps." We wanted to talk, too, about the militiamen who want to work under the Government, but who cannot get it. We didn't set the time—we arranged our time to suit theirs—and then they forgot we were alive. We feel insulted over the matter, but I do not care to give my opinion as to the outcome."

"Major George C. Potter, secretary of the Foreign Office, when seen last night, expressed himself as surprised to learn that there should be such a tempest in a teapot.

"I knew nothing of an engagement for today; did not know it had been arranged. I heard the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs talking on Thursday, and as the President left, Minister Cooper instructed me to notify the committee of officers that the President would meet them at noon Monday. I thought there would be ample time on Saturday to deliver the message to Colonel Fisher, not knowing, as I have said, that a prior date had been fixed. Minister Cooper told me today, after the committee had gone, that he thought I knew of the other arrangements. There was no intention on the Minister's part or mine to insult the committee. I will see Colonel Fisher on Saturday," as I have been requested by Minister Cooper, and let him fix the hour that will be convenient for them to call. I understand the President set it for noon, because he thought the members of the committee would find that the most convenient. Colonel Fisher intimated to me, as he was leaving, that he could not call again. Well, if that is his intention, I suppose the matter is at an end. So far as grievances go, the only one I can think of is that regarding clerks belonging to organizations other than the militia."

(From Monday's Daily.)

There was a meeting of the staff and field officers of the N. G. H. yesterday, at which Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Maj. G. F. McLeod, Captains Smith, Murray, Camara, Lieutenants Bergstrom, Klemme, Kekamano and Jacobson were present. The object of the meeting was to review the action of the Executive in breaking an appointment with a committee of the militia on Friday last.

Throughout the meeting there were many expressions of dissatisfaction among the officers on account of what they considered was an insult. Several of the officers were willing to put the blame on Major Potter for not delivering Minister Cooper's message, but Captain Murray straightened that out by saying he had received inside information which convinced him that Major Potter was innocent.

Captain Camara held a cast-iron opinion that the Government cared nothing about the Volunteers, and this being the case, he could see no reason why any committee should go tagging after the Executive.

Another officer said he was satisfied the Government did not want any more volunteers. It was Captain White's opinion, and this had spread among the members of B Company until they had become demoralized and took no further interest in the militia. He could not speak authoritatively, but he believed this was the case with the men in B Company. To encourage the men, considerable expense was necessary, and the money had to come from the pockets of the officers. If any support was given by the Government or any appreciation of the services of the Volunteers, it would be a different matter.

Major McLeod's feelings had changed somewhat. The day the committee called at the Foreign Office, the officers had waited for 10 minutes in the room between that used by the President and the one in which Minister Cooper was then sitting. The door to the Minister's room was open and the committee was in plain sight. When Major Potter told them that the Minister would see them on Monday, he was rather dumfounded, and the whole affair seemed such a large joke that he had laughed himself into a headache. On Saturday, however, reaction set in, and he realized to the fullest extent, the snub that had been thrust upon them. The more he thought of the matter the more angry he got. He saw no more reason now why some attention should not have been paid to them by the Minister than he did on Saturday. At this moment a bicyclist rode down Richard street, and the rumbling of the wheels completely drowned the Major's remarks. Those officers who sat next to him say the expressions were real ones.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher was called upon for his views. He stated that "Minister Cooper had called upon him Saturday to ascertain what 'beautifully expressive' words he had used as he left the Foreign Office on Friday. It was so long between Friday and Saturday that he had forgotten some of them. But," continued the speaker, "I told him all I could think of, and he was willing to let it go at that. The Minister told me that it was all through a misunderstanding. The Executive, he said, would be glad to meet us and it is for us to decide today whether or not we will accept the amended invitation to confer. So far as I am concerned (just here he confused the clanging of the church bells confused the Colonel so that his voice could not be heard) But if you are willing to overlook the matter of Friday, I will abide by the will of the majority."

In the matter of work for the unemployed members of the N. G. H., one officer said there was no use trying to secure it. He knew of a number of competent men who had put in their applications, but nothing had been heard from them. He made the statement, also, that he knew where men

had paid to retain their positions in the Government. Considerable discussion followed this charge, and it is probable that it will be thoroughly investigated.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The President and committee from the National Guard have met, and from the very meager reports at hand, the military geese seem to have the long end of the gate receipts. As is the custom in most matters connected with the Government, the case was conducted on strictly Vanderbiltian methods.

The meeting was called for 2 o'clock, and the officers were interviewed by the President and made statements to him for more than two hours. After they had departed, several of them were importuned by an Advertiser reporter for a statement, but without success. Major McLeod refused to supply any information, because he had promised President Dole that he would not talk for publication. Captain McCarthy refused to talk on general principles; Captain Murray dodged the reporters by going to Punahou. Lieutenant Jacobson said: "So many men were talking at once that he really forgot what was said."

Altogether, there was an air of secrecy prevailing, but as is always the case, "one man has a friend and that man another." In that way it was learned that the result of the interview was entirely satisfactory to the militia. The misunderstanding of Friday was delightfully patched up, and President Dole listened with a great deal of interest to the statements made. He intimated that the Government fully appreciated the value of the services of the militia, and always had. Some of the charges made by the committee were entirely new to him, and he would use his influence to have the matters of which they complained rectified. It is reported that the President gave it as his opinion that the kick was just. As to the matter of Government employees joining the "rest corps," the committee suggested that the best remedy for that evil would be the establishing of an age limit. It was decided to make a proposition to the Government, providing that no Government employee under 40 should be eligible to membership in either the Citizens' Guard, Sharpshooters or Mounted Reserve. This seemed to meet with the approval of the President.

Whatever decision was arrived at will be communicated to the members of the N. G. H. at the company meetings.

CAPT. M'STOCKER OBJECTS.

Thinks the Citizens Guard as Good as Militia.

Deputy Collector McStocker fails to appreciate Captain White's remarks about the Citizens' Guard. He had read in the Advertiser on Saturday, and wondered at the Captain's comparison between a bus line and the Citizens' Guard.

"Although considerable, and to my mind unnecessary, feeling appears to exist," he said yesterday, "in the minds of some of the militia regarding the matter, I consider the present discussion unwise. I think loose and careless talk has been indulged in, according to your report, by Captain White, which should not be allowed to pass without criticism.

"I refer particularly to Captain White's bus story. I cannot understand how Captain White, having the knowledge he has of the affairs, can make this statement and fling the sneer he does at an organization whose value—not expense—to the Government is equal with any. The Citizens' Guard was organized by the Board of Officers of the Annexation Club in 1893 for the purpose of bringing into service foreign members of the club not enrolled in the militia. Permission was sought of the Government to so organize and, against the wishes of the then military dignitaries, the request was granted. Some of the now kicking military officers being members of the Guard.

"That the Government was wise in allowing this organization and trusting to its support and the efficiency of the men, their prompt response to a call and the faithful performance of duty in January, 1895, proves. Still, I am willing that the Government shall decide. I prefer that the other matters under discussion remain in abeyance, but, in answer to your question, I certainly do think the Citizens' Guard is as much service to the Government as the militia."

LYMAN RICHARDS WILLISTON.

Death of Well Known Son of Hawaii.

Mr. Williston passed away at his home at 15 Berkeley St., Old Cambridge, Mass., on the evening of March 7th. He was born at Lahaina, Maui, Nov. 7th, 1830, being the youngest and only surviving son of the Rev. William Richards, the pioneer missionary at Lahaina, and afterwards Minister of Public Instruction, from whom Richards street was named. Having accompanied his parents to America in 1836-7, he was adopted in his seventh year by the eminent Samuel Williston of Easthampton, Mass., together with his older sister Harriet Keopulani, now the widow of the late President Wm. Clark of the State Agricultural College at Amherst. Mr. Williston educated his adopted son at Amherst College, two years in Germany, and then at Andover Theol. Seminary, where he graduated in 1857.

Lyman Williston adopted Rationalistic views in Germany, which debarred him from a promised professorship in Amherst College. He became eminent as an Educator, being Master of Cambridge High School from 1857 to 1862, and again from 1870 to 1879, in the intervening establishing and conducting the Berkeley St. School for girls. From 1880 to 1884 he was one of the supervisors of the Boston public schools, and from 1884 to 1891 was Master of the Girls' Latin School in Boston, then resigning on account of ill health. Although for some time feeble, his death came suddenly.

The deceased leaves a widow, three sons, and five daughters. He was uncle to Miss Grace L. Brewer, formerly of Kawaiahao Seminary, who was also niece of Justice Brewer of the Supreme

Court, and granddaughter of Rev. W. Richards. Her sister Mary Brewer, is an active missionary in Sivas, Turkey, where she witnessed the massacre of Armenian Christians. S. E. B.

Circuit Court News.

The deposition of P. J. Aiken, in the case of J. H. Raymond vs. the Pala Plantation Company, was filed yesterday.

James B. Castle has filed his last account as administrator of the estate of the late H. N. Castle, and was discharged yesterday.

After hearing the motion of H. Shimizu, for an order adjudging Hamanaka to be in default and debar him from filing an answer, Judge Perry has decided that the summons by publication as made in the case is void, that no legal summons has yet been made, and he declines to proceed further until proper service be made.

H. Kekulakalu et al. have withdrawn their exceptions and motion for a new trial in their suit against C. B. Miles et al.

James R. Holt, Jr., has filed bond as guardian of Joseph D. and James K. Holt.

Judge Perry has allowed the exceptions to the overruling of the motion for a new trial in the case of J. F. Colburn vs. C. W. Spitz.

The will of Samuel J. Bailey was offered for probate yesterday. Estate valued at \$8,000.

Counsel for B. Shimizu has filed exceptions to the ruling of Judge Perry in the case against H. Hamanaka.

Notice has been filed of a motion for a new trial of the case of Gomes vs. Hawaiian Gazette Company.

The defendant's bill of exceptions in the Weedon vs. Waterhouse case was allowed by Judge Perry yesterday.

James L. P. Robinson et al., minors, through their guardian, J. O. Carter, filed an answer yesterday to the bill of complaint entered by M. P. Robinson et al. The answer admits the joint ownership and occupation as joint owners of land, known as Anahii. Fourteen allegations are neither denied nor admitted.

Departed Per Monowai.

Following is the correct list of people who left by the Monowai Thursday night: Dr. Cooper and wife, J. W. Murdoch, Mrs. G. H. Holden, A. F. Clark, J. H. Butler and wife, Miss Maud Harries, W. Mutch, Joseph Marsden, Chief Justice Judd and wife, Mrs. W. H. McLean and three children.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Buy your crockery at Diamond's while the low prices reign.

Three Chinamen were arrested yesterday for non-payment of taxes.

It is said that there will be a wedding at Ewa plantation in about a week or so.

United States Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills and Mr. Porter Boyd visited the U. S. S. Marlow yesterday.

Two Chinamen were arrested Sunday on the charge of conspiracy against one of their own countrymen.

James R. Holt, Sr., of Kalihi, has canceled and revoked a power of attorney given to W. F. Reynolds.

On Friday D. W. Corbett was sentenced to five years at hard labor for violation of a section in the criminal code.

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan left for Kauai about 6 p. m. yesterday with British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes aboard. She will return on Sunday.

Mr. Sheridan, one of the editorial writers of the San Francisco Bulletin, goes to Hilo today on the Kinau. He will return to the Coast from Hilo by sailing vessel.

Henry Waterhouse & Co., agents for Lale plantation, have just ordered a large pump for the purpose of distributing the water from the wells recently sunk by the McCandless Bros.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald and Secretary Greene leave on the Kinau today for Hawaii. During their absence they will probably have a conversation with Manager Kay, of Kohala.

E. O. White had the misfortune of breaking his ankle while riding toward his home Friday evening. His wheel got twisted in the tram-car track and he was thrown to the ground with the result as above stated.

The Government recently opened 700 or 800 acres of land at Kawili, Hilo, and offered it to the public under pro-

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

visions of the land act for cash freeholds and right of purchase leases. The land was all taken up the first day.

There is just now a scheme on hand to build a quarter-mile bicycle track around the Makiki baseball grounds, just inside the fence. Surveys have been made, and matters will be put into operation, if the necessary funds should be forthcoming.

Ny Choy Wo Ting Feng, the new Chinese Ambassador to the United States, was a through passenger on the Gaelic. He, like all the others aboard, was not allowed to have communication with any one on shore on account of the strict quarantine.

W. H. Rickard, now visiting his daughter, Mrs. L. de L. Ward, reports the coffee in Honokaa in a most satisfactory condition. The trees are absolutely free from blight, and there is plenty of moisture. Land is being taken up by white men as fast as they can get it.

J. E. Grossman, president of the Hawaiian Coffee Planters' Association, arrived on the last Kinau, and will remain in the city over one trip. Mr. Grossman reports the condition of coffee in the Olaa district as first-class in every respect. He is making arrangements for extensive additions to the coffee areas of the plantations of which he is manager.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island and public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

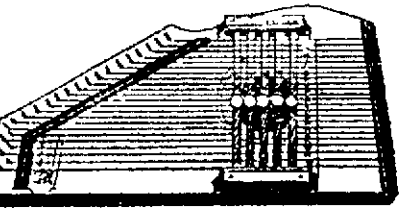
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What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked, And we answer—

THE AUTOHARP.



A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY TO PLAY! EASY TO BUY!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 27, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT. Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, Kailua, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday ..Apr. 6 Friday ..Aug. 29
Friday ..Apr. 13 Tuesday ..Aug. 31
Tuesday ..Apr. 20 Friday ..Sep. 10
*Friday ..May 7 Tuesday ..Sep. 21
Tuesday ..May 14 Friday ..Oct. 1
Friday ..May 21 Tuesday ..Oct. 12
*Tuesday ..June 8 Friday ..Oct. 23
Friday ..June 15 Tuesday ..Nov. 2
Tuesday ..June 22 Friday ..Nov. 13
*Friday ..July 9 Tuesday ..Nov. 23
Tuesday ..July 16 Friday ..Dec. 3
Friday ..July 23 Tuesday ..Dec. 14
*Tuesday ..Aug. 10 Thursday ..Dec. 26

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Maunaloa and Kailua the same day; Maunaloa, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ..Apr. 13 Friday ..Aug. 27
Friday ..Apr. 20 Tuesday ..Sep. 7
Tuesday ..May 4 Friday ..Sep. 17
Friday ..May 11 Tuesday ..Sep. 24
Tuesday ..May 18 Friday ..Oct. 3
Friday ..May 25 Tuesday ..Oct. 13
Tuesday ..June 1 Friday ..Oct. 20
Friday ..June 8 Tuesday ..Oct. 27
Tuesday ..June 15 Friday ..Nov. 3
Friday ..June 22 Tuesday ..Nov. 10
Tuesday ..July 1 Friday ..Nov. 17
Friday ..July 8 Tuesday ..Nov. 24
Tuesday ..July 15 Friday ..Dec. 1
Friday ..July 22 Tuesday ..Dec. 8
Tuesday ..July 29 Friday ..Dec. 15

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu. Leave Honolulu for from S. Francisco or Vancouver. 1897. 1897.

On or about On or about
Coptic ..Apr 8 Australia ..Apr 7
Mariposa ..Apr 8 Doric ..Apr 13
Varrimoo ..Apr 15 Mowera ..Apr 24
Rio Janeiro ..Apr 17 Alameda ..Apr 29
Australia ..Apr 27 China ..May 4
Monowai ..May 6 Australia ..May 5
Peking ..May 8 Peru ..May 23
Mowera ..May 15 Warrimoo ..May 24
Doric ..May 16 Mariposa ..May 27
Australia ..May 26 Coptic ..Jun 1
Alameda ..Jun 8 Australia ..Jun 2
Belgie ..Jun 5 Gaelic ..Jun 20
Peru ..Jun 15 Monowai ..Jun 24
Warrimoo ..Jun 16 Mowera ..Jun 24
Australia ..Jun 22 Peking ..Jun 29
Australia ..Jun 30

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Nuanu," will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 1st, 1897.

For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,

Agents, Honolulu.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

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Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, sages. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here:

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Sparksville, Maui.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

SUGAR ADVANCES

Some Estates Still Grinding in Cuba.

American Refiners Dissatisfied With Protection to Refined Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—Our last circular was dated February 22, per Australia.

SUGAR.—Prices of refined continued unchanged until the 13th inst., when all grades were advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound, on the 16th inst., $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound, and again on the 18th inst., $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound. We quote prices of the Western Sugar Refining Company, for California, Oregon and Washington today, as follows: Cube, crushed and powdered, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; dry granulated, 5¢; confectioners' A, 5¢; magnolia A, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; extra C, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; golden C, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; powdered, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; candy granulated, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. These prices are subject to the usual rebate of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound.

Prices for export were advanced on the 13th inst. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for granulated; 16th inst., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and 18th inst., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BASIS.—Continued at 3¢ net from February 16th to March 5th, when it declined to 2 15-16¢ net. Advanced on March 15th to 3¢ net, and March 16th to 3 1-16¢ net. The following sales have been reported since our last circular:

February 23d, to arrive, 2,000 bags; 24th, spot, 800 bags; 25th, to arrive, 4,400 bags; 26th, to arrive, 5,000 bags; all at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for 96 per cent test; March 5th, to arrive, 4,000 bags; 6th, to arrive, 2,500 bags; 8th, to arrive, 15,000 bags; all at 3 1-16¢ for 96 per cent test; 15th, spot, 3,200 bags, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 16th, spot to speculator, 2,700 bags, at 3 1-16¢, and since the 16th, no sales have been reported.

TARIFF.—The new bill, as presented to the House of Representatives, changes the tariff on sugar from an ad valorem to a specific duty and provides as follows:

On all sugars testing by the polariscope when landed, 75 deg. or under, 1¢ per lb. on net landed weight, and .03¢ per degree for each degree up to 100 deg., fractions of a degree to be assessed in proportion. This makes Centrifugals 96 per cent, pay 1.63¢ per lb. The proposed schedule also provides $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. additional duty on all sugar above No. 16 D. S., and empowers the executive to impose a duty on sugars coming from bounty-paying countries equal to the bounty paid by the Government of the country whence they are imported. It is also provides a reciprocity clause whereby sugar-producing countries having a reciprocity treaty with the United States, will pay $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. less duties than countries having no such treaty. The bill provides in addition that the changes as proposed shall in no way interfere with the reciprocity relations now existing between this Government and the Hawaiian Islands. From the House the bill will go to the Senate and possibly from the Senate to a Conference Committee, so that it is very possible that further changes may be made in the provisions of the bill before it is finally passed. It will probably be about the first of July next, before it will go into effect.

The American sugar refiners are dissatisfied with the protection to Refined as it is less favorable than the terms of the present bill. They receive approximately, under the present bill, 50¢ protection, one-quarter of which is in the differential duty and three-quarters concealed in the ad valorem duty. An analysis of the application of the new bill shows that the United States refiner will pay a duty on Beet Raw Sugar from Germany of 1.63¢ per lb. for 96 deg. test, plus 27¢ per lb. export bounty, allowed by Germany, or say 1.90¢ per lb., which equals \$2.01 on 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. raw beets, from which is made 100 lbs. of Granulated sugar testing 100 deg.

German Granulated of 100 deg. test will pay a duty of 1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., plus 38¢ per lb., or say \$2.25 per 100 lbs. This would show a protection of 21¢ per 100 lbs. in favor of the United States refiner, as against German refined, but under a reciprocity treaty this would be reduced say 8 per cent, or to 12¢ per 100 lbs.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Following our last circular, owing to a weaker market in Europe and a decline in Beet sugars, together with indifference shown by buyers in this country regarding the situation, transactions were limited and on the 5th inst. a decline of 1-16¢ on Centrifugals and $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on Muscovados and molasses sugars was established. During the next few days several transactions were made on this basis. Later no business could be done in raw sugars for the reason that there were no sellers at current quotations, but on the 15th inst. an advance was established and again on the 16th inst. Since that date the market has ruled extremely strong, but inactive owing to the absence of sellers at market quotations.

The demand for Refined has also improved and prices were advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. on the 10th inst., and $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. on the 16th inst., making the price of Granulated 4.23¢ net. We quote price of London Beet sugar since our last circular as follows:

February 23rd, 9s; 26th, 8s 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 27th, 8s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; March 1st, 8s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 2nd, 8s 9d; 4th, 8s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 5th, 8s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 10th, 8s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 11th, 8s 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 12th, 8s; 16th, 8s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 17th, 9s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 18th, 9s 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; 19th, 9s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and 20th, 9s 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Our latest mail advices from London as contained in circular of C. Carnikow dated March 1, state that early in the week, owing to French selling of new crop the markets both in London and on the Continent were very depressed and sales of March beet were made at 8s 9d and even 8tht. Under the present market conditions, a new crop would doubtless find a ready and easy sale. The United States after

again buying some unimportant quantities at the decline, once more withdrew from the market and owing to the large purchases during January and February, it is doubtful whether much further support can be looked for from that quarter. Much will depend upon the turn taken by affairs in Cuba, and in the meantime it is difficult to form any accurate opinion of the future course of the article, as there still exist the various causes referred to so often, which have seriously interfered with business and created the depreciation in value. Until more reliable information is had respecting the best sowings, a return of confidence can scarcely be expected.

According to Willett & Gray's statistics, total stock of sugar at United States four ports March 17th, was 302,879 tons against 137,107 tons same time last year. Crop in Cuba, six principal ports, by cable same date, 67,124 tons against 43,794 tons same time last year. Cuba cables of this date also report 74 estates grinding, and the visible production of the entire island of Cuba to March 17, 81,043 tons against 66,187 tons same time last year.

London Cable of March 17 quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 11s; Fair Refining, 9s; Beet, March, 9s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; April, 9s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; First Marks German Granulated, 10s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3.58¢ net cash delivered New York duty paid.

Our latest mail advices from New York of March 17 state that the market for Raws is steady and firm with offerings small at quotations. Speculators were the first to pay the advance, but Refiners up to the above date have not paid over 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Centrifugals and appear indisposed to advance prices any faster than necessary, even under the incentive of the new Tariff Bill, which no doubt has been the principal cause for the improvement thus far in the market.

In Refined, the demand has lessened considerably, and it is not to be expected that the entire advance which will result from increased duties will come at once. It is rather to be expected that it will be delayed, and at times it is probable that a little reduction in some soft grades of sugar will occur; but the permanent course of the market is likely to be upward.

The extreme advance expected by some people is not likely to occur, however, as after the close of business resulting from the Tariff, further dullness is likely to prevail, and while prices must go much higher, they are not likely to do so immediately.

RICE.—Hawalean.—Market is very dull. There have been sales from wharf at 4c 80 days and 4c net according to quality. The proposed new duty is 1.09 on uncleaned as against 75¢ formerly and 2.00 as against 1.50 at present.

Japan.—Receipts 2000 bags cleaned, and 1500 uncleaned. Price 3.90, duty paid.

COFFEE.—Central Americans have been gradually declining, until today the price of good unwashed Salvador is 14¢ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Good prime washed Guatemala is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 20¢. The markets East are depressed and business there as well as here is dormant, and there is little assurance derived from a view of the future from any point.

KONAS.—Nothing has been sold since 15th inst., when 83 bags good current quality were placed at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Since then a few small shipments have arrived and have been seeking buyers at the same figure, but so far without result.

FLOUR.—G. G. Ex. Family, 4.85; El Dorado, \$3.40 per bbl. f. o. b. Crown, \$4.80 per bbl. f. o. b.

BRAN.—Fine, \$11.25; Coarse, \$11.75 per ton f. o. b.

MIDDINGS.—Ordinary, \$17; Choice \$19 per ton f. o. b.

BARLEY.—No. 1 Feed, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 80¢ per cental f. o. b. Granulated or Rolled, \$16 to \$16.50 per ton f. o. b.

OATS.—Fair, \$1.20 to 1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per cental f. o. b.; Choice, 1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per cental f. o. b.; Surprise, 1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per cental f. o. b.; Wheat chicken, \$1.30 to \$1.40 per cental f. o. b.; Milling, 1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per cental f. o. b.

CORN.—S. Y., \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per cental f. o. b. HAY.—Wheat comp., \$10.50; Large bales, \$11.50 per ton f. o. b.; Oat comp., \$9.00; Large bales, \$10 per ton f. o. b.

LIME.—90¢ to \$1.00 per bbl. f. o. b. CHARTERS.—Few transactions for spot loading have taken place since our last, and at this writing there is no demand owing to the scarcity of wheat, but with new crop prospect tonnage is held at an advance, owners preferring to wait. Some forward business done at 26s 3d orders, August-September loading, but the demand is limited. One vessel taken to load wheat for, Capetown at 20s. Lumber rates show a hardening tendency.

EXCHANGE.—London, 60 days, \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$; Demand, \$4.88 $\frac{1}{2}$; New York Regular, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Telegraphic, 20¢ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

LATEST SUGAR REPORT.—Our latest telegram from New York of today quotes Cuba Centrifugals ex ship, wharf or store, at 3 1-16¢ for 96 deg. test. Market firm with prices full up. Refined is generally easier but firm. London Beet sugar 88 deg. test, March 9s 0 $\frac{1}{2}$; London market dull and irregular.

Tariff will probably be delayed beyond May. Crops unchanged. Certificates, common, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$; preferred, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$. WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

Timely Topics on Bicycles.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company received by the Australia a consignment of '97 model Tribune wheels. Sager pneumatic saddles and the Stodder punctureless tires go with the Tribune wheel. Also in stock, "Zimmy," Stymor and other wheels; M. & W. tires, rims, handle bars, bells, cyclometers, etc. Call and inspect.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one of a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agent for Hawaiian Islands.

SUGAR SHIPMENTS

Prepared From Figures at Custom House.

Month of March a Great one For Sugar—Total Value of Exports From Honolulu.

The past month has been a specially good one when it is a question of the exportation of sugar from the port of Honolulu to Pacific and Atlantic ports. Just about as much was shipped last month as during January and February combined. Below will be found a few figures bearing on sugar and other exports from the country which might prove interesting to many:

EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

January—33,078,378 lbs., valued at \$930,211.97.

February—30,289,100 lbs., valued at \$890,070.22.

March—62,152,765 lbs., valued at \$1,824,427.77.

Total shipment for quarter ending March 31st, 1897, 125,520,243 lbs., valued at \$3,644,709.96.

Following are the names of the vessels, their destinations and amount of sugar taken by each during the past month:

Mar. 4—Am. bktns Irmgard for San Francisco, 2,275,004 lbs., valued at \$69,736.08.

Mar. 6—Ger. ship Marie Hackfeld for San Francisco, 3,941,136 lbs., valued at \$117,264.15.

Mar. 6—Haw. S. S. Zealandia for San Francisco, 755,375 lbs., valued at \$23,997.00.

Mar. 8—Am. bk May Flint for Delaware Breakwater, 9,713,983 lbs., valued at \$287,291.00.

Mar. 8—Haw. schr. Honolulu for San Francisco, 3,630,140 lbs., valued at \$109,508.00.

Mar. 9—Am. bk S. C. Allen for San Francisco, 2,307,959 lbs., valued at \$61,436.72.

Mar. 11—O. S. S. Australia for San Francisco, 1,899,000 lbs., valued at \$57,430.00.

Mar. 15—Am. bktns S. N. Castle for San Francisco, 1,512,500 lbs., valued at \$46,013.

Mar. 16—Am. schr Transit for San Francisco, 1,934,898 lbs., valued at \$53,902.50.

Mar. 19—Haw. bk Andrew Welch for San Francisco, 3,155,706 lbs., valued at \$93,461.42.

Mar. 20—Br. ship Semantha for New York, 7,977,740 lbs., valued at \$236,944.00.

Mar. 20—Am. schr Jessie Minor for San Francisco, 834,430 lbs., valued at \$24,914.00.

Mar. 20—Am. schr Fred C. Sander for San Francisco, 1,410,358 lbs., valued at \$41,962.44.

Mar. 22—Am. bktns W. G. Irwin for San Francisco, 923,950 lbs., valued at \$28,163.00.

Mar. 24—Am. bktns S. G. Wilder for San Francisco, 2,054,253 lbs., valued at \$55,553.72.

Mar. 25—Am. ship E. B. Sutton for New York, 5,576,124 lbs., valued at \$164,056.00.

Mar. 30—Am. schr. Aloha, for San Francisco, 2,945,524 lbs., valued at \$87,797.39.

Mar. 31—Am. ship Benj. F. Packard, for New York, 6,702,920 lbs., valued at \$199,331.

Following were the other shipments to foreign ports during the month of March:

Rice—474,000 lbs., valued at \$19,078, and shipped to San Francisco as follows: 130,000 lbs. by the Australia of Mar. 11; 176,000 lbs. by the bktns. S. N. Castle of Mar. 15, and 168,000 lbs. by the brig W. G. Irwin of Mar. 22.

Coffee—16,220 lbs., valued at \$3,215, and shipped as follows: 6,000 lbs. by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco), 220 lbs. on the Alameda of Mar. 12 (Sydney), and 10,000 lbs. on the schr. Aloha, March 30 (San Francisco).

Bananas—6,900 bunches, valued at \$6,860.50, and shipped as follows: 763 bunches by the Zealandia of March 6 (San Francisco), 5,960 bunches by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco), and 177 bunches by the Warrimoo of Mar. 27 (Vancouver).

Wool—54,504 lbs., valued at \$4,159.84, and shipped as follows: 10,204 lbs. by the bktns. S. G. Wilder of Mar. 24 (San Francisco), and 44,300 lbs. by the Warrimoo of Mar. 27 (Vancouver).

Hides—62,130 lbs., valued at \$4,182, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Pineapples—501 valued at \$59.10, and shipped as follows: 315 by the Zealandia of Mar. 6 (San Francisco), and 276 by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Goatskins—434, valued at \$160, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Sheepskins—915, valued at \$230, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Molasses—300 lbs., valued at \$30, and shipped by the Warrimoo of Mar. 27 (Vancouver).

Beet Leaves—2 lbs., valued at \$10, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Sundry Fruit—9 bxs., valued at 9, and shipped by the Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco).

Honey—11,760 lbs., valued at \$473, and shipped by the Alameda of Mar. 12 (Sydney).

Cloude—2 cs., valued at \$20, and shipped by the Mowera of Mar. 19 (Sydney).

Sundries—Pkgs. valued at \$23, and shipped by Australia of Mar. 11 (San Francisco) and Alameda of Mar. 12 (Sydney).

Total value of exports from the port of Honolulu for the month of March, 1897, \$1,862,910.21.

The assessed valuation in Brooklyn is 50 per cent of the actual value while in New York it is only 35 per cent. The percentage of debt to valuation is also lower in New York.



Picking up

Knowledge

is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which warm weather always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new being?

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

will do it. It has done it for thousands. It will do it for you. Try it.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

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Smoother

Than Silk

Is the finish of the different TOILET PAPERS we are now carrying in stock. You cannot over-estimate the value of a Medicated Silk-Finished Paper. We have reduced the price on the perforated roll paper until it is about as

Cheap as Dirt.

Most people are extremely particular about the food they eat, clothes they wear, soaps they use, and why not exercise the same precaution regarding the toilet paper consumed?

It is by far more essential than the average person realizes—that none but purely

Medicated Papers

Be used; in doing so, you need have no fear of the results.

Our stock at present is much larger than usual. We have just received a large consignment of such staple brands as Oro, Cosmos, Owl, Epsom, Pond's Extract

HILO MAKING ICE LATE MAUI NEWS

Mr. Desky Still Booming Greater Hilo.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Entertain in Honor of Honolulu Guests. Newspapers in Court.

HILO, Hawaii, April 1.—The Hilo Electric Light Company have started up their ice plant, and are turning out tons of ice daily. On Thursday (the 25th) "sample cakes," weighing a couple of hundred pounds each, were distributed among the ice consumers of Hilo, with compliments of the company. The cold-storage department will prove a boon to beef-eaters who get their meats from there.

On Friday last George Nakapuali, an employee in the Central Meat Market, had one of his hands amputated at the wrist, Mrs. Williams and Moore performing the operation, which was necessary, in order to prevent blood poisoning. It seems that while engaged in slaughtering a couple of weeks before he cut his hand, and not being careful of the wound, blood poisoning set in, which resulted as stated.

At public auction yesterday L. Severance sold a number of old wooden shanties on Bridge street, and at near the corner of Waiannuene street. One back of the Japanese Church brought \$100, and will be removed at once to make room for the church building, which will be moved around the corner. The corner, held by Hon. F. S. Lyman, is to have a new business block.

C. S. Desky, of Bruce Waring & Co., gave a birthday party at the hotel Monday evening, to which he invited a number of his gentlemen friends. After several games of cards had been played, the "birthday child" refreshed his guests with good things to eat and drink, and all went home happy.

The Waiakae home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy was alive with guests Tuesday evening, in honor of Hon. A. S. Young and daughters. Six tables of six-handed euchre were enlivened with the progression of the players. Dr. Willis, Editor Sparrow and Consul General Furneaux, managed to hold their seats at the first table throughout the nine progressive games, and Mr. Sparrow drew the handsome prize. Mrs. Turner won ladies' first prize, and friends refrain from telling on the lady who got the "ketchup," even if they do say that Mr. Young's basket with the "knot in it" was quite apropos. After an indulgence in delicious eatables and drinkables, the large party joined hands in singing "Auld Lang Syne" and wishing the guests of honor a pleasant voyage homeward.

In the suit of C. S. Bradford vs. the Hawaii Herald, heard before Judge Hitchcock, the Court found no damages for plaintiff. G. F. Little was attorney for defendants.

In the assumption suit of Payson Caldwell vs. Hilo Tribune Publishing Company, Judge Hapai sustained plaintiff's demurrer, defendant to pay costs for defendant in the suit.

A half-mile race was run on the Waiakae course yesterday afternoon between Joaquin Carvalho's "Dolly" and Quada's "Red Mare," resulting in victory for the former. The stakes were \$50 a side. The race was a close one.

The actual widening of Waiannuene street has begun. Stone walls are being removed, fronts of houses cut off, shanties torn down and buildings set back.

Mrs. Frieman, of Honolulu, has her hands full nowadays fulfilling her many engagements to fashion elegant new gowns for Hilo ladies.

Hon. Robert Rycroft and wife leave for the metropolis today. Mrs. Rycroft will continue her voyage to San Francisco and Oakland, to be present at the marriage of her brother, Mr. Campbell, of Honolulu, to Miss Kimball, of Oakland.

Miss Annie Parke still enjoys the climate and scenic beauty of this burg. She has made many beautiful sketches during her lengthy visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pringle are located at the Loebenstein home.

A. W. Hobson is getting around again after a long illness.

Sheriff Andrews leaves for Kailua this week to be present at the session of court to be held in Kona. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Andrews and little Lorraine.

The many friends of Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, will be pleased to know that she is convalescing.

C. S. Desky was so interested in some land deals in and near Hilo that he did not get away last week. He continues to boom "Greater Hilo," and is making an effort to buy several desirable pieces of town property.

Mrs. H. S. Townsend goes to Honolulu this evening to meet her husband, the Inspector-General of Schools, and will return with him next week.

The Monday Evening Whist Club engaged in playing their favorite game at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Furneaux last week. The hostess of the evening served the players with most toothsome refreshments at the conclusion of the evening's amusement.

Misses Harriet and Mahel Hitchcock will accompany Judge Hitchcock to Kailua, stopping at Hilea for a few days' visit at the home of Mr. Seale.

The bark Roderick Dhu, Rock master, arrived yesterday (31st). 12 days from San Francisco, bringing the first newspaper accounts of the great Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, which news seemed to be awaited by so many as manifested by the discussion of the fight, which buzzed on the telephone lines.

The Annie Johnson, Matson master, left last Sunday morning with 28,135 bags sugar from Popoia. Hakalan, Wainaku and Waiakae plantations and the Portuguese Mill Company. She also carried away a lot of skins and hides.

Mr. and Mrs. Payson Caldwell and son were the only passengers

Death of Two Well Known Citizens.

Leah! Goes to Pieces—Japanese Murder Case—Grave Robbery.

MAUI, April 3.—A Japanese resident of Hana is accused of the serious crime of robbing a grave. The sacrilegious act was committed in Hana during the "wild waste and middle" of last Monday night, March 29th. A coffin of a native woman was found broken open, lying beside a grave that had evidently been most recently excavated for purpose of robbery. Friends of the deceased, according to Hawaiian custom, had placed in the burial case the sum of \$60, which was missing last Tuesday morning. Up to the present moment, no information as to the whereabouts of the accused Jap has been presented.

Maui news this week is of a decidedly lugubrious nature. Tuesday, March 30th, occurred the death of Thomas Saffery, a prominent native resident of Makawao. The funeral took place during Wednesday in the large Pookela Church, which was filled with native and foreign friends of the deceased. The services were conducted by Dr. E. G. Beckwith, of Pala, assisted by Rev. S. Kapu, of Wailuku, Mauao. Seminary girls singing the hymns. Mr. Saffery, who leaves a wife and five children, will be much missed in the community, where he has acted as lay preacher, and in spite of his blindness, has held meetings regularly in Pookela Church Sunday afternoons ever since the death of the former lay preacher, John Kalama.

Wednesday (31st of March) occurred the death of Curtis Short, an old kamaaina of Lahaina. Judge Lawrence, who will be remembered by the older Maui residents, was his brother-in-law. Mr. Short was an American, between 60 and 70 years of age, and was Deputy Sheriff when the elder Treadway was Sheriff of Maui. A sister, who is a cripple, is the only near relative remaining.

A teachers' examination will be held in Wailuku the 9th and 10th.

Mrs. H. S. Townsend, of Hilo, is on Maui for a short visit.

Monday (the 29th of March) D. P. Eldredge, of Waiakae, Kula, gave a luau in honor of the birthday of one of his children.

Civil Engineer Brunner has been viewing the new Makena-Kula road recently.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, is in Wailuku again.

The Maui Registration Board will visit Hana District on Wednesday (the 14th).

Mrs. Robert Lewers, of Honolulu, is again at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Kaluanui, Makawao.

Today Mrs. C. H. Dickey, of Hailu, departs for Honolulu on a short visit.

At the trial last week, in Wailuku, of Japanese accused of the Spreckelsville murder, two of the three committed ones testified that they helped to beat the interpreter, while the third admitted running after the victim, but said that he did not arrive in time to take part in the melee.

During the 30th of March the brig Lurline, McLeod master, departed for San Francisco with a cargo of H. C. Co's sugar.

The wreck of the Leah! has gone to pieces. A heavy windstorm prevailed at Kahului for 36 hours, beginning on Wednesday night (March 31st). During yesterday morning (the 29th) pieces of the broken bark were found strewn along the beach for a mile or more. A piece of her stern is high and dry on the reef to the windward of the harbor. Quite a large amount of coal was lost.

The weather is frightfully dry.

That Tired Feeling

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The cause is poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. To overcome this, the blood needs to be enriched and vitalized, and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The cures it has worked, the men, women and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is related by Mr. Robert Goodfellow, Mitcham, South Australia, as follows: "I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and general debility. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as

The Best Blood Purifier

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

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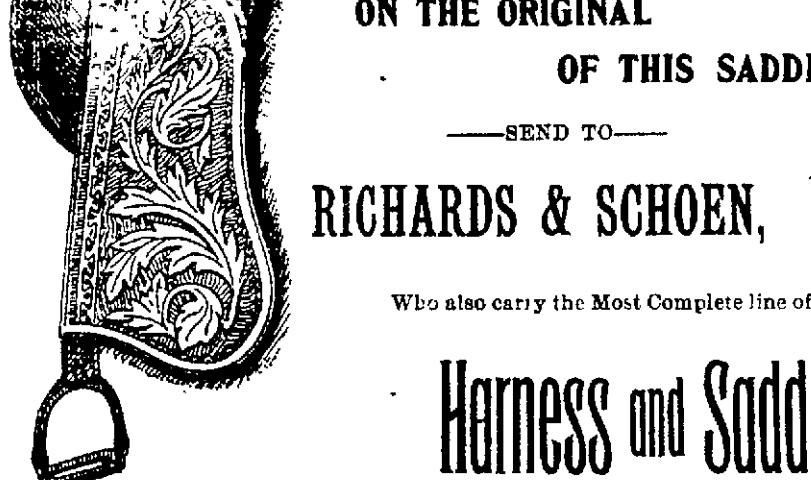
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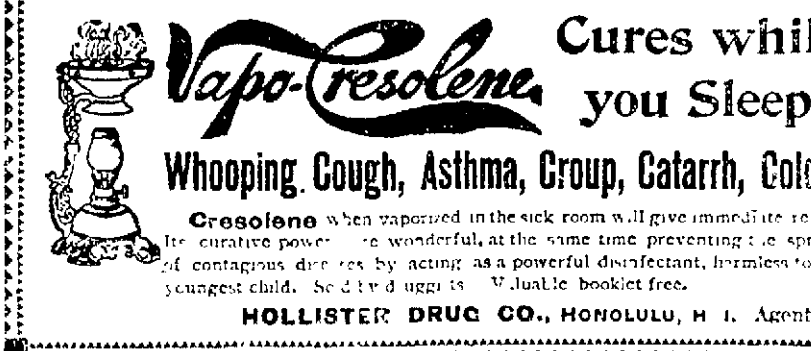
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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

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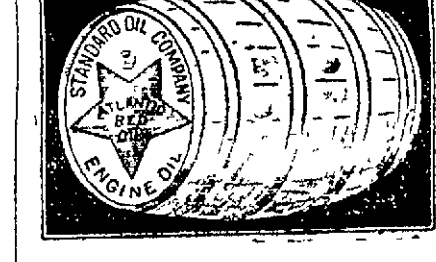


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We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS' PLOW WORKS:

The C. & C. Rice Plow; Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

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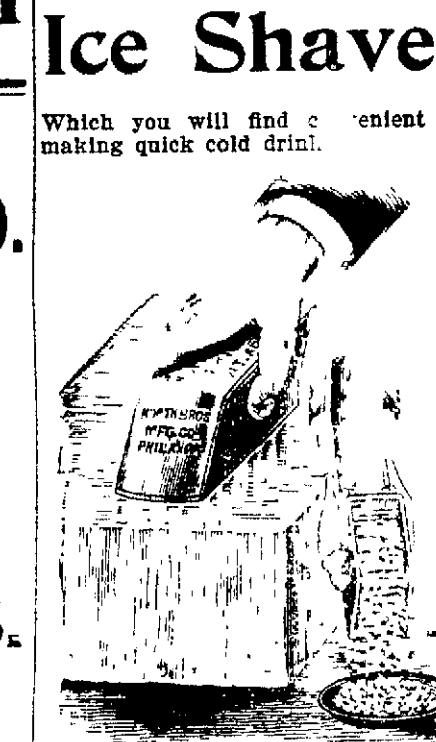
These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

Garden Hose.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

Ice Shaves

Which you will find convenient for making quick cold drink.



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This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

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Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

